

Who imports the fuel in Cook Islands?

85% of the country's fuel and all of its jet fuel is imported by Pacific Energy. The Energy Act 1998 established an Energy Division within the Ministry of Works, Energy and Physical Planning (now Infrastructure Cook Islands) responsible for energy policy and electricity inspections.

Does the Cook Islands have electricity?

The Cook Islands has a financially healthy electricity sector with technical and commercial challenges requiring on-going investment. With the exception of Pukapuka, Nassau and Suvarrow, the Cook Islands has some form of electricity network. Power supply on Rarotonga is the responsibility of the government-owned utility Te Aponga Uira ("TAU").

How will new energy technologies affect the Cook Islands?

In future, new energy technologies such as marine energy may offer new opportunities for the Cook Islands to generate electricity from other renewable sources. Developments in energy storage or in energy efficiency may also further reduce the Cook Islands' reliance on diesel. The Cook Islands prefers to use proven and economic energy technologies.

Why is energy important in the Cook Islands?

Energy is a fundamental prerequisite to the sustainable socio-economic development of a nation. As such, the Cook Islands Government considers that environmental protection, energy security and economic growth are inseparable key pillars of our country's development.

What sectors rely on imported energy in the Cook Islands?

There are three main sectors dependent on imported energy in the Cook Islands; these include transport, electricity and aviation. Of the total number of imported fuels into the country, 43% is used by transport; 30% by aviation and 27% by electricity.

What changes will the Cook Islands make?

The changes will include management of power utilities, environmentally friendly and cost effective renewable electricity sources, and energy efficient strategies. The Cook Islands will be careful in its selection of renewable electricity options and will not entertain unproven or non-commercial technologies.

Since 2011 the Cook Islands has embarked on a programme of renewable energy development to improve its energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, [8] with a goal of reaching 100% renewable electricity by 2020. [9] 85% of the country's fuel and all of its jet fuel is imported by Pacific Energy. [10]

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Cook Islands The Pacific Energy Group became established in the Cook Islands in 2010 thanks to the acquisition of the BP assets. Ever since, the Group has renewed its partnership with the power plant TAU and equipped itself with a new refueler to support the business growth.

The renewable energy policy goal is focused on measuring progress on the accessibility, use and composition of energy and transport. Our country has been at the forefront of international efforts to harness renewable energy to meet its electricity needs, and have set electricity targets to be 100% renewable energy by 2020.

As of 2022, the state of electricity consumption in the Cook Islands illustrates a balanced yet elementary mix of energy sources. Approximately half of the electricity generated comes from low-carbon sources, with solar energy contributing entirely to this segment.

The Cook Islands National Environment Service recognises the importance of the environment to the people of the Cook Islands. Our cultural identity is deeply rooted in our environment and it is a part of our heritage and legacy that must be passed on to future generations of Cook Islanders.

The Cook Islands is a net importer of energy, in the form of petroleum products. Total energy consumption was 1,677,278,000 BTU (1.77 TJ) in 2017, of which 811,000,000 (0.86 TJ) was in the form of oil. In 2012 47% of imported oil was used in the transport sector, 30% in aviation, and 27% for electricity generation. Electricity consumption is 31.6 GWh, from 14 MW of installed generation capacity, with most load concentrated on the main island of Rarotonga. Per-capita el...

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